

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division

11 ANDREA THOMAS, No. C 12-04318 LB  
12 v. Plaintiff, ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
13 RONALD J. LIND, TIM HAMANN, JOHN MOTION TO DISMISS  
14 NUNES, AND UNITED FOOD AND [ECF No. 14]  
15 COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION,  
LOCAL 5,  
16 Defendants.

18 **I. INTRODUCTION**

19 On July 24, 2012, pro se Plaintiff Andrea Thomas filed suit against Defendants Ronald Lind,  
20 Tim Hamann, John Nunes, and United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 5 ("UFCW")  
21 (collectively, Defendants), for allegedly failing to provide her with representation and violating the  
22 collective bargaining agreement between the UFCW and Savemart Supermarkets ("Agreement").  
23 *See* Complaint, ECF No. 1 at 5-6, 10<sup>1</sup>. Defendants removed to this court and moved to dismiss the  
24 complaint. *See* Notice of Removal, ECF No. 1; Motion to Dismiss Complaint, ECF No. 4. The  
25 court dismissed Ms. Thomas's complaint on statute of limitations grounds but also granted Ms.

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27 <sup>1</sup> Citations are to the Electronic Case File ("ECF") with pin cites to the electronically-  
28 generated page numbers at the top of the document.

1 Thomas leave to amend. *See* Order, ECF No. 11. On October 4, 2012, Ms. Thomas filed an  
2 amended complaint that incorporates supplementary materials. *See* First Amended Complaint  
3 (“FAC”), ECF No. 12. Defendants now move to dismiss the First Amended Complaint. *See*  
4 Motion, ECF No. 14. For the reasons stated below, the court GRANTS Defendants motion to  
5 dismiss, and gives Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint within 28 days.

## 6 **II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

7 Plaintiff originally filed suit against Defendants in Alameda County Small Claims Court on July  
8 24, 2012. *See* Compl., ECF No. 1 at 5-6, 10; First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), ECF No. 12 at 1.  
9 Ms. Thomas alleged that in “2009-2010,” Defendants failed to follow the procedures provided in the  
10 Agreement’s dispute resolution procedures, particularly its arbitration provision. Compl., ECF No.  
11 1 at 6-7. On August 16, 2012, Defendants removed to this court on the basis of federal question  
12 jurisdiction, claiming that Plaintiff’s claims arise under Section 301 of the Labor Management and  
13 Relations Act (“LMRA”), 29 U.S.C. § 185. ECF No. 1 at 1-2. Defendants moved to dismiss Ms.  
14 Thomas’s complaint as barred by the statute of limitations and as not appropriate against the  
15 individual Defendants, who are UFCW officers. Mot., ECF No. 4 at 2.

16 On September 28, 2012, the Court granted the Defendants’ motion to dismiss Ms. Thomas’s  
17 claims against all Defendants with leave to amend. *See* Order Granting Defendants’ Motion to  
18 Dismiss (“Order”), ECF No. 11 at 1. The court first determined that it has jurisdiction under the  
19 LMRA and that Defendant’s removal was proper. *Id.* at 5. Second, the court held that Ms.  
20 Thomas’s claims under the Agreement were subject to the six-month statute of limitations of 29  
21 U.S.C. § 160(b). *Id.* Because Ms. Thomas alleged that the violations occurred in “2009-2010,” her  
22 claims were barred by the statute of limitations. *Id.* at 6. Finally, the court granted Ms. Thomas  
23 leave to amend because the scant factual record provided by Ms. Thomas’s small claims court form  
24 complaint was insufficient to determine futility. *Id.*

25 Ms. Thomas filed the FAC on October 4, 2012 and attached a number of documents that provide  
26 some context for her allegations. ECF No. 12. The court construes the documents as making the  
27 following allegations:

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- On June 6, 2010, Dr. Pamela Jenkins, a licensed clinical psychologist, wrote a letter to the Labor Relations - HR department of Savemart/Lucky's Stores, stating that Ms. Thomas was under her care, and required an emergency medical transfer to a different store due to the “hostile and disrespectful” working environment at her current workplace. *Id.* at 7.
- On or about July 30, 2010<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Thomas drafted a letter to Savemart Human Resources, and copied “Union Local 5.” *Id.* at 8. The letter complains that Ms. Angela Gonzales, Manager of Leaves Administration, sent Ms. Thomas’s medical files to a store manager and that Ms. Gonzales had “taken back my accommodation.” The letter alleges that Ms. Gonzales’s actions violated HIPAA and the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). *Id.* at 8. Ms. Thomas “reiterate[d] . . . that I my doctors never pulled me off from work.” *Id.*
- On August 29, 2010, a Michael Wamsley drafted, signed, and dated a note addressed “To Whom It May Concern,” indicating that Ms. Thomas showed up for work but was told that she “could not work until we got notification from our office regarding her Doctors note.” *Id.* at 5. Ms. Thomas then punched out and left work. *Id.*
- On September 22, 2010, Ms. Thomas sent a letter to the Employment Development Department of the San Francisco Adjudication Center. *Id.* at 9. In the letter Ms. Thomas “ask[s] for an appeal on my unemployment, because I do not agree with their decision stating that I was taken off work because I was under my doctor’s care . . . .” *Id.* Ms. Thomas claims that her doctors stated that she could work but Angela Gonzales said that Ms. Thomas could not come back to work. *Id.*
- On March 29, 2011, Ms. Thomas wrote to UFCW, Local 5, asking for information on an unspecified topic and requesting a prompt answer. *Id.* at 3.
- On April 1, 2011, Dr. Kimberly Hicks, wrote a letter to Jacob Ybarra of Save Mart Supermarkets regarding Ms. Thomas. *Id.* at 4. The letter indicates that Dr. Hicks treated Ms. Thomas, that Ms. Thomas was not off work due to a job related illness or injury, and that Ms. Thomas has bipolar

27       <sup>2</sup> The court estimates this date because the document claims that Ms. Thomas received a  
28 letter from Save Mart on July 29, 2010 and that, at the time of writing, she was on a vacation that  
was to last until July 31, 2010.

1 disorder, which would not impact her job duties. *Id.*

2 • On May 26, 2011, Defendant John Nunes, UFCW Local 5's Collective Bargaining Director  
3 wrote a letter to Ms. Thomas confirming that "Save Mart / Lucky has offered monetary  
4 compensation in addition to the previous terms and conditions of settlement offered you and  
5 contained in settlement Agreement dated April 26, 2011 by Lucky/Save Mart." *Id.* at 10. The  
6 letter indicated that Lucky / Save Mart offered Ms. Thomas \$7,500 in exchange for a full release.  
7 *Id.* Mr. Nunes indicated that this amount "does not affect the Union's settlement of your  
8 grievance in certified letters sent to you from Local 5 dated May 12 and May 23, 2011." *Id.* He  
9 also explained that Ms. Thomas would be required to comply with her schedule at Store #786.  
10 *Id.*

11 • The FAC also contains several pages of handwritten notes.<sup>3</sup> *See id.* at 11-13. The notes indicate  
12 on May 2, Ms. Thomas called the UFCW president and stated in a message, that "I wanted to  
13 have a date for arbitration or I am going public with my case." *Id.* at 11. On June 1, "I told  
14 savemart I wanted arbitration an there is no settlement that I have agree to." *Id.*

15 • On June 15, 2011, Ms. Thomas wrote a letter to Carrie White, the Director of Employee  
16 Relations as Savemart. *Id.* at 6. Ms. Thomas reiterated that she had not settled her claims  
17 against Savemart and she requested arbitration. *Id.* She alleges that Savemart violated HIPAA  
18 and the ADA. *Id.* She demanded that Savemart pay her for these violations. *Id.*

19 • On October 9, 2012, five days after she filed the FAC, Ms. Thomas filed a notice of right to sue  
20 letter that the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") sent Ms. Thomas on  
21 July 6, 2012.<sup>4</sup> *See* ECF No. 13.

22 Finally, Ms. Thomas attached a document to the FAC that appears to be an excerpt from the  
23 Agreement, which she refers to as the "UFCW Food and Meat Agreements December 2, 2007 -  
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25 <sup>3</sup> The notes, which are dated by month and date, but not year, appear to document meetings  
26 and conversations related to Ms. Thomas's disputes with Savemart and with the UFCW. *See id.*

27 <sup>4</sup> Though the EEOC documents were filed several days after the FAC, Defendants treat them  
28 as if they were attached, an approach the court follows. *See* Mot., ECF No. 14 at 3 n.2.

1 October 8, 2011 By and Between [UFCW] Local 5 and Savemart Supermarkets.” *Id.* at 1, 14.

2 Sections 21.1 states:

3 **SECTION 21. ADJUSTMENT BOARD AND ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES**

4 **21.1 BOARDS:** Upon the request of either party hereto, a Board of Adjustment shall be  
5 created, to be composed of two (2) representatives of each party to this Agreement, for the  
6 purpose of passing on all claims, disputes and grievances arising between the parties during  
7 the term of this Agreement over the construction and application of this Agreement or  
8 relating to working conditions arising out of this Agreement, when such cannot be settled  
9 directly between the Union and the Employer. Said Board shall meet for consideration of any  
10 such matter referred to it within seven (7) calendar days subsequent to a request therefor by  
either party. For cases other than those which are disciplinary in nature, the convening of the  
Adjustment Board may be waived. The time limit may be extended by mutual agreement of  
the parties. If the matter is not adjusted and is impasse, the moving party shall  
communicate, in writing, to the other party within twenty (20) business days following the  
meeting of the Board of Adjustment their desire to proceed to arbitration. Failure of the  
moving party to comply with the twenty (20) business day time limit herein specified shall be  
deemed to be a conclusive waiver of the grievance.

11 *Id.* at 14. Ms. Thomas alleges that “[t]he union did not follow this process with me. I ask for  
12 Arbitration because there was not any agreement made in twenty days. The union disregards me.  
13 Their lawyer for the union told me he represent the union only. I also was given inadequate advice  
14 from the union lawyer. He only talks to me in two meetings.” *Id.* at 1.

15 **21.2 DISCIPLINARY [sic] DISPUTES:** Disciplinary arbitrations (meaning a matter  
concerning a suspension, demotion, or termination) will be heard without the use of a court  
reporter or briefs. The parties will present their evidence and witnesses and argue orally. At  
the conclusion of the arbitration hearing, the Union and the Employer will meet and in good  
faith attempt to resolve the grievance. If the parties are unable to settle the grievance, the  
arbitrator will announce his/her decision within fourteen (14) business days and subsequently  
will reduce his/her decision to writing. The parties may mutually agree to waive or modify  
any or all of the provisions of this expedited procedure.

20 *Id.* at 14. With respect to section 21.2, Ms. Thomas alleges that “[t]he union did not follow this  
21 process. However I went to the EEOC and they gave me the right to sue letter. . . . It took the EEOC  
22 and very long time to come to their conclusion so I did not run out of the statute of limitations.” *Id.*  
23 at 1 (errors in original).<sup>5</sup>

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25 <sup>5</sup> On November 27, 2012, Ms. Thomas filed a sur-reply in response to Defendants’ reply  
26 brief. *See* ECF No. 18. In the sur-reply, Ms. Thomas restates her arguments and states that she  
27 seeks \$900,000 in pain and suffering damages. *Id.* The court does not consider the November 27,  
2012 filing because sur-replies are not permitted under the local rules. If the court were to consider  
the sur-reply, it would not alter the court’s ruling or reasoning.

1 In the FAC, Ms. Thomas seeks \$800,000 in damages for “pain and suffering. Emotional stress;  
2 and loss of income, and hardship due to their lack of following the Arbitration process in our union  
3 contract.” *Id.* at 2. On October 17, 2012, the Defendants filed their motion to dismiss the FAC. *See*  
4 Mot., ECF No. 14 at 1-2.

### 5 III. LEGAL STANDARD

6 Rule 8(a) requires that a complaint contain a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that  
7 the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). A complaint must therefore provide a  
8 defendant with “fair notice” of the claims against it and the grounds for relief. *See Bell Atlantic*  
9 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quotation and citation omitted).

10 A court may dismiss a complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) when it does  
11 not contain enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. *See Twombly*, 550  
12 U.S. at 570. “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the  
13 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”  
14 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). “The plausibility standard is not akin to a  
15 ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted  
16 unlawfully.” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557). “While a complaint attacked by a Rule  
17 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s obligation to  
18 provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a  
19 formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be  
20 enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (internal  
21 citations and parentheticals omitted).

22 In considering a motion to dismiss, a court must accept all of the plaintiff’s allegations as true  
23 and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See id.* at 550; *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551  
24 U.S. 89, 93-94 (2007); *Vasquez v. Los Angeles County*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1249 (9th Cir. 2007). In  
25 addition, courts may consider documents attached to the complaint. *Parks School of Business, Inc.*  
26 *v. Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995) (citation omitted). If the court dismisses the  
27 complaint, it should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend is made “unless it determines  
28 that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203

1 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (*quoting Cook, Perkiss and Liehe, Inc. v. Northern California*  
2 *Collection Serv. Inc.*, 911 F.2d 242, 247 (9th Cir. 1990)). But when a party repeatedly fails to cure  
3 deficiencies, the court may order dismissal without leave to amend. *See Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963  
4 F.2d 1258, 1261 (9th Cir. 1992) (affirming dismissal with prejudice where district court had  
5 instructed *pro se* plaintiff regarding deficiencies in prior order dismissing claim with leave to  
6 amend).

#### 7 IV. DISCUSSION

8 Defendants move to dismiss the FAC on three grounds. They argue that Ms. Thomas's claims  
9 are 1) barred by the applicable six month statute of limitations, 2) insufficiently supported by factual  
10 allegations, and 3) barred to the extent they seek to hold individual union members and officers  
11 liable for actions taken in the UFCW's name. The court addresses each argument in turn.

##### 12 A. Statute of Limitations

13 Defendants first argue that all of Ms. Thomas's claims are barred by the statute of limitations  
14 and that there is no basis for tolling. *See* Mot., ECF No. 14 at 4-7. Ms. Thomas responds that her  
15 EEOC complaint tolled the statute of limitations. *See* Opp'n, ECF No. 15 at 1; *see also* FAC at 1-2.  
16 As stated in the court's order granting Defendants' motion to dismiss the original complaint, because  
17 Ms. Thomas's claims arise under section 301 of the LMRA, the six-month statute of limitations of  
18 29 U.S.C. section 160(b) applies. Order, ECF No. 11 at 4-5 (citing *Newberry v. Pacific Racing*  
19 *Ass'n*, 854 F.2d 1142, 1146 (9th Cir. 1988) (section 301 governs claims for breach of a collective  
20 bargaining agreement); *id.* at 5 (citing *Retana v. Apartment, Motel, Hotel and Elevator Operators*  
21 *Union, Local No. 14, AFL-CIO*, 453 F.2d 1018, 1021-22 (9th Cir. 1972) (section 301 governs claims  
22 for breach of a union's duty of fair representation); *id.* (citing *Hardine v. Office and Professional*  
23 *Employees Int'l. Union*, 475 Fed. App'x 103, 105 (9th Cir. 2012) (six-month statute of limitations  
24 applies to claims under section 301); *DelCostello v. Int'l Bhd. of Teamsters*, 462 U.S. 151 (1983)  
25 (same)).

26 Defendants argue that Ms. Thomas's claims are barred because the original complaint alleged  
27 that claims arose in "2009 and 2010," the court dismissed that complaint on statute of limitations  
28 grounds, and that the FAC does not allege different dates. Mot. at 4. The court disagrees that the

1 analysis is that simple. First, federal courts do not normally consider dates alleged in a superseded  
2 complaint. “[I]t is well-established that an amended complaint supersedes the original, the latter  
3 being treated thereafter as non-existent.” *Valadez-Lopez v. Chertoff*, 656 F.3d 851, 857 (9th Cir.  
4 2011) (quoting *Forsyth v. Humana, Inc.*, 114 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th Cir. 1997) (internal quotation  
5 marks omitted)). Second, a Rule 12(b)(6) motion ordinarily cannot be used to raise an affirmative  
6 defense. *See Xechem, Inc. v. Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.*, 372 F.3d 899, 901 (7th Cir. 2004). A  
7 motion to dismiss based on the affirmative defense of the statute of limitations must be based on the  
8 facts and dates alleged in the complaint. *See Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at  
9 Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 969 (9th Cir. 2010). Thus, where the running of the statute of limitations  
10 cannot be determined from the face of the complaint, a summary judgment motion is the proper  
11 procedure. *See Supermail Cargo, Inc. v. United States*, 68 F.3d 1204, 1206 (9th Cir. 1995);  
12 *Cervantes v. City of San Diego*, 5 F.3d 1273, 1276 (9th Cir. 1993).

13 Ms. Thomas’s original allegations established when her cause of action accrued. But the FAC  
14 does not directly allege any dates and attaches evidence suggesting her claims arose later. For  
15 example, the May 26, 2011 letter attached to the FAC refers to “the Union’s settlement of your  
16 grievance,” which was communicated to Ms. Thomas “in certified letters sent to you from Local 5  
17 dated May 12 and May 23, 2011.” FAC at 10. In the June 15, 2011 letter, *id.* at 6, Ms. Thomas  
18 states that on May 18, 2011, she wrote to Savemart denying that she had settled with them and  
19 demanding arbitration. Ms. Thomas’s notes state that by May 2, 2011, she had asked the UFCW to  
20 take her case to arbitration. *Id.* at 11. The notes also indicate that by June 1, Ms. Thomas had  
21 rejected Savemart’s settlement offer and requested arbitration. *Id.*

22 Based on these allegations, it appears that Ms. Thomas’s claims likely arose no later than the  
23 summer of 2011 and that Ms. Thomas’s claims are barred. But resolving all reasonable inferences in  
24 Ms. Thomas’s favor, it is possible that the cause of action accrued sometime later. For example, it is  
25 possible that the UFCW did not refuse to arbitrate Ms. Thomas’s dispute until sometime within the  
26 statute of limitations period. And while the May 26, 2011 letter from the UFCW to Ms. Thomas  
27 refers in the past tense to “the Unions settlement of your grievance,” the additional offer discussed in  
28 that letter indicates that the negotiations had not yet concluded. *Id.* at 10. Accordingly, the court

1 cannot conclude that Ms. Thomas's cause of action accrued at that time. On this record, the court  
2 cannot find that the statute of limitations has run with sufficient certainty to dismiss the complaint.  
3 Accordingly, the court DENIES Defendants' motion to dismiss on these grounds.

4 **B. Violation of the Duty of Fair Representation**

5 Ms. Thomas alleges that the Defendants violated their duty of fair representation. Defendants  
6 move to dismiss the complaint as insufficiently supported by factual assertions. Mot. at 7. The duty  
7 of fair representation imposes on the exclusive bargaining representative – here the UFCW – “a  
8 statutory obligation to serve the interests of all members without hostility or discrimination toward  
9 any, to exercise its discretion with complete good faith and honesty, and to avoid arbitrary conduct.”  
10 *Vaca v. Sipes*, 386 U.S. 171, 177 (1967). Nevertheless, unions possess very broad discretion under  
11 the duty of fair representation. The Supreme Court “has long recognized that unions must retain  
12 wide discretion to act in what they perceive to be their members’ best interests.” *Peterson v.*  
13 *Kennedy*, 771 F.2d 1244, 1253 (9th Cir. 1985).

14 A two-step analysis determines whether a union has breached the duty of fair representation.  
15 First, the court must determine whether the alleged misconduct involves the union’s judgment, or  
16 whether it was ministerial or procedural. If the conduct is ministerial or procedural in nature,  
17 plaintiff must establish that the challenged act or omission was arbitrary, discriminatory, or in bad  
18 faith. *Wellman v. Writers Guild of America, West, Inc.*, 146 F.3d 666, 670 (9th Cir. 1998); *Marino*  
19 *v. Writers Guild of America, East, Inc.*, 992 F.2d 1480, 1486 (9th Cir. 1993). If, on the other hand,  
20 the conduct involves the Union’s judgment, the plaintiff may prevail only if the conduct is  
21 discriminatory or in bad faith. *Id.*

22 A union’s conduct is arbitrary “only if, in light of the factual and legal landscape at the time of  
23 the union’s actions, the union’s behavior is so far outside a ‘wide range of reasonableness’ as to be  
24 irrational.” *Air Line Pilots Ass’n, Int’l. v. O’Neill*, 499 U.S. 65, 67 (1991) (citation omitted).  
25 Conduct can be classified as arbitrary “only when it is irrational, when it is without a rational basis  
26 or explanation.” *Marquez v. Screen Actors Guild, Inc.*, 525 U.S. 33, 46 (1998).

27 “A union’s decision not to arbitrate a grievance that it considers to be meritless is an exercise of  
28 its judgment.” *Wellman*, 146 F.3d at 671; *Stevens v. Moore Business Forms, Inc.*, 18 F.3d 1443,

1 1447 (9th Cir. 1994). The Ninth Circuit has “never held that a union has acted in an arbitrary  
2 manner where the challenged conduct involved the union’s judgment as to how best to handle a  
3 grievance.” *Peterson*, 771 F.2d at 1254. To the contrary, the court has “held consistently that  
4 unions are not liable for good faith, non-discriminatory errors of judgment made in the processing of  
5 grievances,” and that “a union’s conduct may not be deemed arbitrary simply because of an error in  
6 evaluating the merits of a grievance, in interpreting particular provisions of a collective bargaining  
7 agreement, or in presenting the grievance at an arbitration hearing.” *Id.*

8 Finally, discriminatory conduct may be established by “substantial evidence of discrimination  
9 that is intentional, severe, and unrelated to legitimate union objectives.” *Amalgamated Ass’n of*  
10 *Street, Elec. Ry. & Motor Coach Employees of Am. v. Lockridge*, 403 U.S. 274, 301 (1971); *Beck v.*  
11 *United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 99*, 506 F.3d 874, 880 (9th Cir. 2007). And to  
12 establish bad faith, a plaintiff must show “substantial evidence of fraud, deceitful action or dishonest  
13 conduct.” *Lockridge*, 403 U.S. at 299; *Beck*, 506 F.3d at 880.

14 Defendants argue that the FAC must be dismissed because it fails to state facts to show arbitrary,  
15 discriminatory, or bad faith behavior. Mot. at 7. In opposition, Ms. Thomas merely restates her  
16 allegations that “[t]he defendants refused to do arbitration after I, the Plaintiff requested it because an  
17 agreement was not reached.” Opp’n, ECF No. 15 at 1.

18 The court agrees that the FAC fails to state a claim because it alleges no facts showing  
19 Defendants’ arbitrary, discriminatory, or bad faith behavior. The FAC contains no facts at all  
20 regarding arbitrary or bad faith behavior. And the only fact related to discriminatory behavior is that  
21 Ms. Thomas filed an EEOC complaint (presumably against the UFCW). *See* FAC at 1; Right to Sue  
22 Letter, ECF No. 13. Other than this vague reference, the FAC contains no factual allegations to  
23 show arbitrary, discriminatory, or bad faith behavior. Without such details, the FAC contains noting  
24 more than “labels and conclusions” and fails to plead facts sufficient to “raise a right to relief above  
25 the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Accordingly, the court GRANTS Defendants  
26 motion to dismiss on this ground. Because the court disposes of all of Plaintiff’s claims as  
27 insufficiently pleaded, it need not determine whether the claims against the individual Defendants  
28 are separately precluded.

1 || D. Leave to Amend

If the court dismisses the complaint, it should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend is made “unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1127 (quoting *Cook, Perkiss and Liehe, Inc. v. Northern California Collection Serv. Inc.*, 911 F.2d 242, 247 (9th Cir. 1990)). But when a party repeatedly fails to cure deficiencies, the court may order dismissal without leave to amend. *See Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1261 (affirming dismissal with prejudice where district court had instructed *pro se* plaintiff regarding deficiencies in prior order dismissing claim with leave to amend).

9 The court dismissed the original complaint on statute of limitations grounds and did not consider  
10 whether Ms. Thomas sufficiently pleaded her claim for breach of the duty of fair representation. *See*  
11 Order, ECF No. 11. Similarly the court did not expressly direct Ms. Thomas to state detailed  
12 allegations to support her claim against the individual defendants. Accordingly, the court will give  
13 Ms. Thomas one more chance. Ms. Thomas may file an amended complaint within 28 days.

## IV. CONCLUSION

15 For the reasons discussed above, the court GRANTS Defendants' motion to dismiss without  
16 prejudice. Ms. Thomas has 28 days to file an amended complaint.

17 || This disposes of ECF No. 14.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 | Dated: December 1, 2012

**LAUREL BEELER**  
United States Magistrate Judge